

ZEWIERZEJEW, A., mgr inż.

Managing methods in the mining industry. Przegl techn 86 no.14:5
4 Ap '65.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

Experiences in introduction and use of movable linings.
Przegl techn 85 no. 42:1 18 0 '64.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

Scientific research institutes supporting the deep mining industry. Przegl techn 85 no.37:1, 3 13 S '64.

ZEWIERZEJEW, A.

Tape conveyer with a zipper. Wiadom gorn 11 no. 7/8:274 J1-Ag '60.

ZEWIERZEJEW, A.

ZEWIERZEJEW, A. Cost of geological surveys and their position in the
calculation of prime cost of the exploitation of
mining raw materials. p.523 Vol. 4 no. 11 Nov. 1956
Warszawa Poland

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander

The International Mining Congress in Budapest; a useful exchange of opinions and experiences. Przegl techn no.48:10 30 N '60.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander

New Hungarian mining machinery. Wiadom gorn l2 no.1/2:
29-30 Ja-F '61.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander

Future of the coal industry. Wiadom gorn 12 no.9:307-310
S '61.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

Development trends of the coal mining industry. Przegl techn 85 no.4:
4 26 Ja '64.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Alwksander, mgr inz.

Technological progress broadens the basis of raw materials for power production and engineering. Przegl techn 85 no.21:1,3 24 My '64.

ZEWIERZEW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

International symposium on mining coal and rocks. Przegl techn.
84 no.46:10 17 N '63.

ZEWIERZAJEW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

The first results of applying new technological methods in forming
the coal mining industry. Przegl. techn. no. 50:4,6 16 D '62.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr inz.

Work of the Central Designing Bureau of the Coal Industry of the U.S.S.R.
Przegł techn 84 no.14:4 7 Ap '63.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

Hydrotransportation of coal to great distances. Przegl techn
[84] no.7:6 17 F '63.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

Means and ways of reducing the production costs of underground
coal mining in the U.S.S.R. Przegl techn no.33:4.5 18 Ag '62.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr.inz.

The reconstruction of the coal mines in the Donets Basin. Przegl
techn no.49:3,4 7 D '60.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr.inz.

For speedy economic development in the mining industry. Przegl
techn no.51:10 21 D '60.

ZEWIERZEJEW, A., mgr.inz.

Economic effectiveness of the application of hydraulic transportation
of minerals. Przegl techn 81 no.14:19-20 Ap '60.

ZEWIERZE EW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

Engineering geology in the national economy. Przegl techn 36
no.9:13 23 F '65.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr inż.

Methods of inducing new mining devices. Przegl techn 86 no.8:9
21 F '65.

ZEYBEL', YE. YA.

PA 244T25

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Mar 53

"Microbiological Characteristics of Dysentery Cultures," I. I. Volnov, Ye. Ya. Zeybel', Sverdlovsk Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol and the Sverdlovsk Rayon Sanitation-Bacteriol Lab

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 3, pp 20-21

The principal factor in the etiology of dysentery in 1951 was formed by bacilli of the Flexner W-type. 32% of the isolated strains were resistant to bacteriophage. Administration of even large quantities of sulfanilamide drugs did not result in any

244T25

significant lowering of the number of dysentery bacilli in the excrements.

244T25

ZEYBERLIKH, N.E.

Underground waters of the steppe zone between the Ust-Urt
and Emba River. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 37 no.6:85-99 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

ZEYBERLIKH, N.E.

Underground waters in the left bank of the middle Or' River. Trudy
Inst. geol. i. geofiz. AN Kazakh. SSR 1:91-98 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Or' River (Kazakhstan)--Water, Underground)

ZEYBERLIKH, N.E.

Maximum productivity of wells. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. nauk
no. 1:107-112 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Aktyubinskaya kompleksnaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya
Ministerstva geologii i okhrany neдр Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Ilek Valley (Kazakhstan)—Wells)

ZEYBERLIKH, N.E.

Conditions governing the formation of the waters of alluvial
sediments in the middle Uil Valley. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.--
geol. no.2:67-77 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Uil Valley--Alluvium)

ZEYBERLIKH, N.E.

Formation of Mervyy Kultuk. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.4:358-359
Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Mervyy Kultuk (Caspian Sea))

ZEYBERLIKH N.Ye.

Difference of Upper Cretaceous cross sections in the domes
and interdome depressions of the Temir region. Biul. MOIP.
Otd. geol. 40 no.2:88-92 Mr.-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

ZEYBIL, V. B.; KHOZINSKIY, V.I.; TSYPKIN, L.B.; PANTELEYEV, N.S.; MAZUROVA, S.M.

"Utilization of a New Diploid Cell Strain Derived from Human Embryo Lung Tissue for the Cultivation of Enteroviruses and Measles-Virus."

Report presented at the Symposium on Biological Standardization, Opatija, Yugoslavia, 24-26 Sep 63.

2-2 7-12 14.4
TATEVOSOV, K.G.; LIPKIND, L.M.; PETROV, V.A.; ZEYDA, N.I.; SLIZHIS, M.U.,
nauchnyy redaktor; BORSHCHEVSKAYA, S.I., redaktor; RODCHENKO, N.I.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Smoothly organized work in a machine manufacturing plant; collaboration of the V.M.Molotov Institute of Engineering and Economics in Leningrad with the "Pnevmatika" plant] Organizatsiya ritmicheskoy raboty mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda; iz opyta sodruzhestva Leningradskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova s zavodom "Pnevmatika" [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1956. 175 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

ZEYDAN, Selim

Geothermal characteristics of the Tuymazy oil field. Geol.
nefti i gaza 7 no.12:29-34 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut
neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

ANPILOGOV, A.P.; GALYAVICH, A.Sh.; ZEYDAN, Selim

Change in field-geophysical characteristics in the case of
drilling in, and the development of, producing beds. Trudy
MINKHIGP no.50:252-259 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

ZEYDAN, Selim

Estimating the residual oil saturation of beds beyond the oil-potential boundary and its effect on the accuracy of the determination of porosity by the resistance method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.2:11-13 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

I. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M. Gubkina.

ZEYDAN, Selium

Geophysical methods for the investigation of wells in the United Arab Republic as illustrated by the investigation of the Bakr oil field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; nef't' i gaz 6 no.8:19-24 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

STAROSEL'SKIY, Aleksandr L'vovich; ZEYDE, B.B., red.

[Scheme for determining the order of the results of slide
rule calculations] Skhema dlia opredeleniia poriadka re-
zul'tata pri vychisleniakh na logarifmicheskoi lineike.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaya promyshlennost'," 1964. 8 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

STAROSEL'SKIY, Aleksandr L'vovich; ZEYDE, B.B., red.

[Guide for slide rule computations by a combined method]
Spravochnik dlia vychislenia na logarifmicheskoi lineike
kombinirovannym metodom. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost',
1964. 20 p. (MIRA 17:11)

ZEYDE, L.I., inzh.

Erecting bridge supports on caissonless foundations. Avt. dor. 21
no.5:7-8 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Bridges, Concrete)

ZEYDE, L.I., inzhener; VASIL'YEV, L.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
SOKURHENKO, Ye.A., inzhener

Deep foundations for bridge supports made of reinforced concrete
envelope-piles. Transp.stroi.5 no.5:4-8 J1'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Bridges--Foundations and piers) (Piling (Civil engineering))

Preparation and properties of derivatives of
phenanthrene. O. A. King and I. M. Conner (J.
Res. Phys. Chem. Sec., 1939, 63, 1563-1571).—The
action of Grignard reagents on 10-chloro-5,10-di-
hydrophenanthrene was investigated. The methyl
(m. p. 107-108°), ethyl (m. p. 71-72°), phenyl (m. p.
149-150°), and *n*-amyl (m. p. 154-155°) deriv-
atives are prepared by the above method. The action of
chlorine on these compounds gave perchlorides, whilst
aqueous hydrogen chloride decomposed them, giving
the corresponding substituted dihydrophenanthrene and
diphenylamine hydrochloride. M. Z. Zingarev.

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
<p>The structure of amber musk. I. Structure of methyl ether of pseudo-butyl-m-cresol and its products of nitration. O. A. ZIL'BERMAN AND B. M. DUBININ. <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 2, 455-71(1932).—Barbier (<i>C. A.</i> 22, 1330) formulated amber musk as 1,2,3,4,6-C₆H₂Me(OMe)(NO₂)₃ (I), in which Cappeller (<i>C. A.</i> 22, 2030) and Ruzicka (<i>C. A.</i> 23, 2185) concurred. In the prepn. of amber musk by nitration of the Me ether of butyl-m-cresol (II), B. isolated 2 by-products: 1,3,2,4,6-C₆H₂Me(OMe)(NO₂)₃ (III), m. 92°, and a diethoxycresol Me ether to which he ascribed the formula 1,3,2,4,6-C₆H₂Me(OMe)(NO₂)₃ (IV), m. 101°, both products being formed by displacement of the Me₂C group by NO₂. Cappeller showed that the product m. 101° is 1,3,4,6-C₆H₂Me(OMe)(NO₂)₃ (V) and not IV. According to the general rules of substitution in the C₆H₅ ring, it is impossible to predict whether in the Friedel-Crafts synthesis of II the C₆H₅ group is placed in m-, o- or p-position to Me group of the nucleus. Z. and D. have shown that by the action of <i>tert</i>-BuCl on m-MeC₆H₄OMe (VI) with a little AlCl₃ there is formed only 1,3,4-C₆H₂Me(OMe)CMe₂ (VII). Moreover, by nitration of II was obtained a mixt. of nitro compds. from which amber musk b.p. 185° while V b.p. 202-3°; this renders B.'s formula I of musk untenable and proves that the relative positions of the NO₂ groups in the amber musk and in V are different, and that the <i>tert</i>-Bu group in the musk and in II is in another position than 2. Of the other 3 theoretically possible configurations: 1,3,5-, 1,3,6- and 1,3,4-C₆H₂Me(OMe)CMe₂ (VIII), the first 2 are excluded. B.</p>																									
<p>ASTM-A-1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS															3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS														
PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES INDEX																													
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive; margin-bottom: 10px;">CA</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; font-family: cursive; float: right; margin-right: 10px;">30</div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <p>Altaz (dibenzothiazyl disulfide) as an accelerator of rubber vulcanization. O. Zelde and K. Petrov. <i>J. Rubber Ind.</i> (U. S. S. R.) II, 401-6 (Dec., 1934); cf. C. A. 26, 4206; 29, 6007. — Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (I) was prepd. by treating an alk. soln. of mercaptobenzothiazole (II) with Cl₂ by the reaction: II + 2Na₂CO₃ + Cl₂ → I + 2NaCl + 2NaHCO₃. Na₂CO₃ (3.5 kg.), II (5 kg.) and water (30 l.) were heated at 95-7° in a cast-iron steam-jacketed tank until dissolved (20-25 min.), the hot soln. was vacuum-filtered and washed, the filtrate was cooled to 0°, PhCl (300 cc.) was added to eliminate frothing, Cl₂ gas (1200-1300 g. washed in H₂SO₄) was bubbled through for about 1 hr. at 0° to 10°, the reaction product was centrifuged to wash free of Cl₂, then centrifuged until it contained only 50% of water (10 kg.). It was then dried at 50-60° for 3-4 days. The yield was 8% and the product contained 65% of II, which was easily removed with Na₂CO₃ and might be treated with Cl₂ to yield more I. After the second treatment the loss was 3%. The final I product contained 0.3-0.5% water and 0.4-0.7% ash and m. 150-160°. The proportion of calcined Na₂CO₃ used was 7% above the theoretical value. The corrosion loss of Fe in the reactor was 3 g. per sq. m. per hr. A. P.</p>															<div style="text-align: center;"> 1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS </div>														
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CA

PRECEDENTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Altax (benzothiazyl disulfide) as an accelerator of vulcanization. O. Zetse and K. Petrov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 131-40(1935); cf. *C. i.* 26, 4291. The behavior of benzothiazyl disulfide as an accelerator under various conditions and in comparison with mercapto-benzothiazole is described. Reply. A. Gorina. *Ibid.* 141.

ASAC 33.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		180 AND 170 ELEMENTS	
CA				<p>The mechanism of the accelerating action of dibenzothiazole disulfide (Altaz) and criticism of the theory of G. Bruni and B. Romani. O. Zeldic and K. Petrov. <i>J. Rubber Ind.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 12, 605-70(1935); cf. C. A. 15, 3916; 16, 4093. —The expt. did not prove that dibenzothiazole disulfide (I) liberated free S at the process of vulcanization, as it should according to the theory of Bruni and Romani (C. A. 15, 3916). I is reduced to mercaptobenzothiazole (II) at vulcanization. The reduction is brought about either by H_2S or by hydrocarbons of the rubber and by alkali. II in the presence of ZnO and Zn soaps reacts with them, thus forming a Zn salt of II, which is a very important accelerator. The reactions are given.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. Pestoff</p>		30	
<p>ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>							
<p>120000 120000 120000 120000 120000 120000 120000 120000</p>							

20

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The preparation of accelerator "K-1" and its technological properties. O. Zeldic and A. Galanov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 1000 (1933) (1935). - K-1 is a condensation product of 2 mols. of aniline with 3 mols. of AcH. A. Pestoff

ASB-51 A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Esters of mercaptobenzothiazole and the relation between their chemical structure and their accelerating action on the vulcanization of rubber. O. Zeldic and A. Galanov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 1934; 354-9.-- Scorching tests of rubber mixes, contg. the benzyl ester, 2,4-dinitrophenyl ester and its deriv. of mercaptobenzothiazole, and combinations of these with diphenylguanidine are described.
A. Pestoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NATURAL RUBBER

RUBBER

ELASTOMERS

PLASTICS

COMPOSITES

COATING MATERIALS

ADHESIVES

SEALANTS

PAINTS

INKS

POLYMERIZATION

REINFORCING MATERIALS

TEXTILES

LEATHERS

WOOD PRESERVATION

CONCRETE

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NON-METALS

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GLASS

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Archbishop

Bishop

Abbot

Monk

Nun

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Diocesan Priest

Religious Order

Convent

Abbey

Monastery

Hermitage

Retreat Center

Prayer House

Church

Cathedral

Parish Church

Episcopal See

Archdiocese

Diocese

Deanery

Parochial District

Benefice

Living

Curate

Assistant Curate

Canon Residentiary

Canon Prebendary

Canon Honorary

Canon Emeritus

Canon Regular

Canon Secular

Canon Penitentiary

Canon Treasurer

Canon Sacristan

Canon Schoolmaster

Canon Doctor

Canon Lawyer

Canon Historian

Canon Artist

Canon Musician

Canon Composer

Canon Performer

Canon Scholar

Canon Writer

Canon Editor

Canon Publisher

Canon Librarian

Canon Archivist

Canon Paleographer

Canon Philologist

Canon Linguist

Canon Philosopher

Canon Theologian

Canon Sociologist

Canon Anthropologist

Canon Geographer

Canon Historian

Canon Archaeologist

Canon Epigraphist

Canon Numismatist

Canon Herald

Canon Genealogist

Canon Botanist

Canon Zoologist

Canon Entomologist

Canon Ornithologist

Canon Malacologist

Canon Conchologist

Canon Mineralogist

Canon Meteorologist

Canon Climatologist

Canon Oceanographer

Canon Astronomer

Canon Cosmologist

Canon Physicist

Canon Chemist

Canon Biologist

Canon Ecologist

Canon Environmental Scientist

Canon Health Care Professional

Canon Teacher

Canon Student

Canon Graduate Student

Canon Postgraduate Student

Canon Academic Staff

Canon Non-Academic Staff

Canon Clergy

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Canon Seniors

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Canon Reinterred

Canon Relocated

Canon Moved

Canon Transferred

Canon Promoted

Canon Demoted

Canon Resigned

Canon Retired

Canon Elected

Canon Nominated

Canon Appointed

Canon Installed

Canon Inaugurated

Canon Dedicated

Canon Consecrated

Canon Blessed

Canon Canonized

Canon Beatified

Canon Venerated

Canon Reverenced

Canon Respected

Canon Honored

Canon Celebrated

Canon Commemorated

Canon Remembered

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Canon Neglected

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Canon Rejected

Canon Refused

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Canon Voided

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Canon Unlawful

Canon Illegal

Canon Immoral

Canon Unethical

Canon Unjust

Canon Unfair

Canon Unequal

Canon Discriminatory

Canon Oppressive

Canon Exploitative

Canon Abusive

Canon Harmful

Canon Dangerous

Canon Threatening

Canon Intimidating

Canon Coercive

Canon Manipulative

Canon Deceptive

Canon Misleading

Canon Confusing

Canon Ambiguous

Canon Unclear

Canon Uncertain

Canon Doubtful

Canon Questionable

Canon Suspicious

Canon Suspect</

CR 30

ST AND THE OTHER PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Study of combined accelerators. Investigation of the accelerator Z-98. O. Zekle and A. Galanov. *J. Rubber Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 1936, (89) 2; cf. C. A. 30, (1982) 1. A mixt. of mercaptobenzothiazole (8), hexamethylenetetramine (2) and stearic acid (3), was heated 2-2.5 hrs. at 140-160°. The product softened at 40° and fused at 65-70°. The best results were had with 1% of Z-98 and 2.5% of S. A. Pestoff

ASTM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CO

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The mechanism of the action of accelerators of vulcanization. Derivatives of mercaptobenzothiazole. II. The transformation of mercaptobenzothiazyl sulfide. O. A. Zeldt and K. Petrov. *Caoutchouc and Rubber* (U. S. S. R.) 1937, No. 2, 53-6. — During vulcanization, mercaptobenzothiazyl monosulfide is transformed into mercaptobenzothiazole and the Zn salt of the latter. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca

The action of chloropyridine on anthranilic acid. O. A. Zelde and G. V. Chelintsev. J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 7, 2314-17 (1937).—If the product of this reaction is oxidized with alk. KMnO_4 , 2-aminopyridine-3-carboxylic acid is not formed, as Rath (C. A. 25, 3631) states. Instead, the product is 4-hydroxyquinazoline. The compd, which R. called the hydrazone of pyracridone, is actually the hydrazide of α -pyridylanthranilic acid, which is formed by action of alkali on the original reaction product. This substance is therefore 2,3-dihydrobenzoquinazol-4-one, as Z. originally stated (C. A. 19, 1282).

H. M. Leicester

The action of 2-chloroquinoline on anthranilic acid. Benzquinazolinone (12-quinol[2,1b]quinoxalin-12-one) and its reactions. O. A. Zelde and G. V. Chelistsv. J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 7, 2318-23 (1937).—When 2-chloroquinoline and anthranilic acid are heated at 125–145°, benzquinazolinone (I), m. 170°, and a small amt. of a dark yellow powder, m. 100°, are obtained. The HCl salt of I is easily hydrolyzed. I forms a picrate m. 241°, a chloroplatinate which darkens at 375° and decomps. at 327°, a chromate which decomps. above 170°, and a methiodide, m. 122° (decomps.). When the latter is heated at 250° in a vacuum, it loses MeI and regenerates I. When I is heated with NaOH in EtOH, the ring is opened and N-α-quinolylanthranilic acid (II), m. 205–7° (decomps.) is formed. This can be dehydrated to I by treatment with POCl₃. When II is heated with PhI and Cu bromide, it forms N,N-phenyl-α-quinolylanthranilic acid, m. 221–2° (decomps.). Ring closure occurs when this compd. is heated with H₂SO₄ and N-α-quinolytyrosine, m. 270°, is formed. Oxidation of I with alk. KMnO₄ gives 3-phenyl-4-carboxyl-(3,4-dihydroquinazolin-3'-carboxylic acid and 9,10-dicarboxyl-(indolenin-3')-1',2',3',4-(3,4-dihydroquinazolin-3'). H. M. L.

ZEYDE, O.A.; SHERLIN, S.M.; BRUKER, A.B.

Interaction of n-halophenylhydrazines with arsenic acid. Zhur.ob.
khim. 28 no.9:2404-2407 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Arsenic acid) (Hydrazine)

SOV/96-59-7-4/26

AUTHOR: Zeydel', K.G. (Engineer)

TITLE: Automatic Signalling Equipment to Indicate Exhaustion
of H-cationite and Weak-base Anionite Filters in
Demineralising-installations
(Avtomaticheskiye signalizatory istoshcheniya H-kation-
itovykh i slabosnovnykh anionitovykh fil'trov
obessolivayushchikh ustan.vok)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 14-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes equipment that gives a signal when
H-cationite and weak-base anionite filters are exhausted.
The equipment permits considerable reduction of manual
chemical control of water purification. The apparatus is
based on comparison of the electrical conductivity of
filtrates of ion-exchange filters contained in two iden-
tical cells connected in an a.c. bridge circuit. The

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Automatic Signalling Equipment to Indicate Exhaustion of H-cationite
and Weak-base anionite Filters in Demineralising installations

ion
ionic conductivity of the hydrogen/ is about seven times greater than that of the sodium ion. As an H-filter becomes exhausted, its working layer of material is gradually displaced downwards. At the instant of exhaustion, sodium ions commence to pass into the filtrate, so reducing the acidity and conductivity of the treated water. The reference cell contains correctly-treated water and so the resistance of both cells is approximately the same until the filter becomes exhausted. Formulae are given for calculation of the resistances of the bridge arms. It is shown that the magnitude of the signal is directly proportional to the amount of sodium ions passing through the filter and inversely proportional to the acidity of the H-cation-treated water. The device that signals exhaustion of the weak-base anionite filter is actuated by the increase in electrical conductivity of the filtrate that occurs when strong mineral acids commence to pass through as the anionite is exhausted. The general principle is the same as before but different

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formulae are given for calculating the resistances of the bridge arms. A circuit diagram of the instrument is given in Figure 1 and its operation is explained. An electronic relay is connected across the bridge diagonal. The comparator cells are made of transparent plastic and contain stainless steel electrodes; the cell construction is illustrated in the cross-sectional drawing shown in Figure 2. There must be continuous flow of water through both cells whilst the instrument is operating. The reference cell may be supplied with water either from a portable ionite filter, as shown in Figure 3, or from a lower tapping in the main filter, as shown in Figure 4. Both methods have their advantages but the former can be used only when the main filters are allowed to operate until about 0.5 - 3 mg/litre of sodium ions are allowed

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to leak through. If the H-filters are regenerated when the sodium ion content is 0.1 - 0.3 mg.equiv/litre, as in complete demineralisation of the water, the use of a portable filter is unsuitable because small temperature variations or changes in the salt content of the water may give false signals. In this case it is best to compare the conductivities of filtrates tapped at a certain height in the filter and from the bottom. This double-tapping method can also be used for signalling exhaustion of weak-base anionite filters; in this case the upper tapping may be located 50 mm above the bottom of the anionite. The instrument was tested at two power stations having filters 3 metres diameter charged with anionite grade AN-2F. At one station the anionite filters operated on the partial demineralisation system, so that there were appreciable quantities of sodium ion in the filtrate from the H-filters. The anionite filters were regenerated with soda ash. The properties of the water to be treated are tabulated. The test results are plotted in Figure 8 which gives a graph of the signal, as a function of the amount of acid passing

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Automatic Signalling Equipment to Indicate Exhaustion of H-cationite and Weak-base Anionite Filters in Demineralising-installations

through. At the other power station the anionite filters operated on the total demineralisation system; the test results are plotted in Figure 6. In making tests on H-filters the questions studied were: the relationship between the signal and the amount of sodium-ion passing; the influence of the salt content of the raw water on the value of the signal caused by inclusion of sodium; and the dynamics of exhaustion of H-cationite along the height of the filter at the instant when sodium ions commenced to pass into the filtrate. This last point was studied in order to determine the best height for taking the sample for the reference cell. The tests were made on a large laboratory-type H-filter, 50 mm diameter, loaded with cationite to a height of 1 500 mm. The experimental procedure is described; the test results are plotted in

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Automatic Signalling Equipment to Indicate Exhaustion of H-cationite and Weak-base Anionite Filters in Demineralising-installations

Figure 7 to show the relation between the value of the signal and the height of sampling with various salt concentrations in the raw water at the instant when sodium ions commenced to pass through the filter. It is concluded that when the H-filter is exhausted the magnitude of the signal corresponding to passage of sodium ions into the cell depends only on the height from which the sample is taken; it is practically independent of the salt content of the rawwater. If the sample is taken at a height of 350 mm from the bottom, the instrument gives a reliable signal of filter exhaustion when the sodium ion content reaches 0.2 - 0.3 mg.equiv/litre. The signalling equipment was also tested on full-scale H-filters which were passing 1.5 - 2 mg.equiv/litre sodium ions. The test results are given in Figure 8. Additional tests showed that 10% variation in supply voltage did not cause appreciable errors and a temperature difference on one cell of 2.6°C gave an error of 0.1 mg.equiv/litre. It is concluded that the signalling equipment is suitable for indicating exhaustion of H-cationite and weak-base anionite filters. The method of making two tappings in the filter

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Automatic Signalling Equipment to Indicate Exhaustion of H-cationite and Weak-base Anionite Filters in Demineralising-installations

is usually best. However, the portable filter method may be used if the H-filter is allowed to pass a considerable quantity of sodium ions and the salt content of the raw water is constant. The signalling device for weak-base anionite filters gives a reliable signal with free acid contents of 0 - 0.1 mg.equiv/litre when a portable absorber is used, as shown in Figure 3. The internal tapping method may also be applied in this case, but then the capacity of the absorbent is not fully used. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy filial VTI (Eastern Branch of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

Card 7/7

ZEYDEL, K.G.

S/102/60/000/002/007/008/XX
D251/D304

AUTHORS:

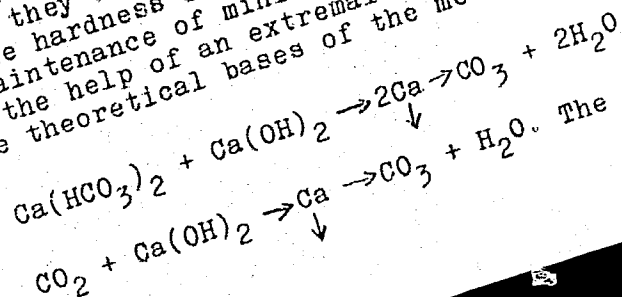
Zeydel', K.N. (L'viv), and Kuntsevych, V.M. (Kyyiv)

TITLE:

The use of an extremal regulator for the automatic dosage of lime in chemical water-purifiers

PERIODICAL: Avtomatyka, no. 2, 1960, 76-80

TEXT: The authors propose a new principle for automatic lime regulation which they claim will guarantee an optimum liming regime with variable hardness of the water. The principle is based on the automatic maintenance of minimum electrical conductivity in the water with the help of an extremal regulator using a conductometric sensor. The theoretical bases of the method are the chemical reactions



The conductivity varies

card 1/2


The use of an extremal ...

S/102/60/000/002/007/008/XX
D251/D304

in direct proportion to the number of OH^- and Ca^{++} ions, hence minimum conductivity implies maximum precipitation. There are two basic schemes of regulation. In the first the extremal regulator is applied to the direct variation in the loss of lime. This scheme has certain faults which, the authors claim, are avoided in the combination-type scheme. This latter scheme is illustrated in a figure. The authors claim that with this combination-type apparatus a liming regime close to the optimum may be maintained. Engineer B.K. Svetal'skiy and Senior Mechanic V.V. Korochins'kiy participated in work on the regulator. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1960

Card 2/2



ZEYDEL', K.G., inzh.

Device for controlling and registering the ammonia content in
steam and feed-water condensate. Energetik 9 no.9:33-36 S '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Feed water) (Ammonia)

ZEYDEL, K.G., inzh.

pH value of saltless water. Elek.sta. 29 no.8:81-82 Ag 58.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Feed water)

(Hydrogen-ion concentration)

ZEYDEL', K.G., inzh.

Automatic control of the dosing of a coagulant by means of electric conductivity impulses. Energetik 12 no.5:17-18 My '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

ZEYDEL'MAN, F.R.; OGIEZNEV, A.K.

Change in the chemical characteristics of turf-Podzolic soils
due to gleying. Pochvovedenie no.5:1-12 My '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Respublikanskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
vodokhozyaystvennogo i meliorativnogo stroitel'stva RSFSR.

SEIDENBERG, E. S. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Development of Quantitative Methods for Determination of Sulfite-Cellulose Liquors and Gelatin in Copper Electrolytic Baths." Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology in honor of M. V. Lomonosov, 13 Oct 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Oct, 1947 (Project #17836)

1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>Co</i> ZEYDENBERG, K. 15</p>																			
<p>Enriching superphosphate with ammonia. K. Zeidenberg. <i>Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilisers (Moscow)</i>, No. 113, 74-8 (1933).—The use of liquid NH_3 and $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in soln. gives a higher NH_3 content in the superphosphate than when gaseous NH_3 is used. The higher the N content in the mixt. the better is the phys. condition and the better are the keeping qualities. J. S. Jode</p>																			
<p>ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
ZELDENBERG, K.																			
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Obtaining lime-ammonium nitrate. K. Zeldenberg. <i>Trens. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers (Moscow)</i>, No. 113-78-9 (1933).—By adding finely divided lime to fused NH_4NO_3 (at 135°) the lime-ammonium nitrate is obtained. Z. made such a mixt. by using CO_2 and liquid NH_3 in which $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was dissolved according to the following equation: $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3 = \text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A product is obtained contg. 20% N and 40% CaCO_3. I. S. Infr.</p>																			
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
S30M1 STWIRSLVA										S30M1 BOWLAV									
S40C00 0 2										S30M1 STWIRSLVA									
S40C00 0 2										S30M1 BOWLAV									

ZEYDENBERG, V.K.; LEBEDEV, S.A., red.

[English-Russian dictionary on computing technique] Anglo-russkii slovar' po vychislitel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1964. 279 p. (MIRA 17:10)

ZEYDENBERG, V. K., Engineer
LANDER, E. P., Engineer
SENATOROV, YU. I., Engineer
ZIMAREV, A. N., Engineer

"Arithmetic Unit for Automatic Parallel Operation Computing Machine Employing Germanium Point Contact Instruments" a paper presented at the Conference on Methods of Development of Soviet Mathematical Machine-Building and Instrument-Building, 12-17 March 1956.

Translation No. 596, 8 Oct 56

ZEYDENBERG, V.K.; ZIMAREV, A.N.; LANDER, Ye.P.; SENATOROV, Yu.I.

[Parallel-type arithmetical system using semiconductor devices] Arifmeticheskoe ustroistvo parallel'nogo tipa na poluprovodnikovyykh priborakh. Moskva, In-t tochnoi mekhaniki i vychislitel'noi tekhn. Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 27 p.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Transistor circuits) (Electronic calculating machines)

ZEYDENBERG, V

K

Anglo-Russkiy Slovar'po Vychislitel'noy Tekhnike, (By) V.K. Zeydenberg I T.S. Loseva.
Moskva, 1958-
v.

At Head of Title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Tochnoy Mekhaniki i Vychislitel'noy
Tekhniki.

SMIRNOV, Gennadiy Dmitriyevich; ZEYDENBERG, V.K., red.; LARIONOV, G. Fe.,
tekhn.red.

[Electronic calculating machines] Elektronnye tsifrovye mashiny.
Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1958. 87 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka,
no.315) (MIRA 12:3)

(Electronic calculating machines)

ZEYDENBERG, V.K.; LOSEVA, T.S.; KOBEL'EV, V.V., inzh., ratsenzent

[English-Russian dictionary on computers] Anglo-russkii slovar'
po vychislitel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, In-t tochnoi mekhaniki i
vychislitel'noi tekhniki Akad.nauk SSSR. No.1, 1958. 93 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Electronic calculating machines--Dictionaries)
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BEZRUKAVNOVA, L.I., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; ZHYDER, N.B., prof., red.;
LOPATKINA, V.S., dotsent, red.; TSYPKIN, A.L., prof., red.

[Problems in the development of collective farming at the present stage] Nekotorye voprosy razvitiia kolkhosnogo stroia na sovremennom etape; sbornik statei. Saratov, 1960. 166 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Saratov, Yuridicheskii institut.
(Collective farms)

ZEYDER, NIKOLAY BORISOVICH

ZEYDER, Nikolay Borisovich (Saratov Juridical Inst), Academic degree of Doctor of Juridical Sciences, based on his defense, 4 July 1955, in the Council of the All-Union Inst of Juridical Sciences, of his dissertation entitles: "Court decisions in Soviet Civil Law."

For the Academic Degree of Doctor of Sciences.

Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No.8, 14 April 1955.
Decision of Higher Certification Commission Concerning Academic Degrees and Titles.

JPRS 512

ZEYDNER, I I

U S S R .

The objective of the formation of unreliable agents is
to obtain information on the activities of the enemy and
to disrupt the enemy's plans and operations.

Chemical Abstracts

Vol. 48 No. 5

Mar. 10, 1954

Synthetic Resins and Plastics

Kinetics of the formation of polyester resins. VI. Kinetics of the reaction of polyesterification of acid esters of ethylene glycol and phthalic acid. I. B. Shklyarskiy and I. I. Zekker (Lacquer Plant, Chelyabinsk), *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 26, 1205-12 (1953); cf. *ibid.* 410; *C.A.* 47, 11918c. The polyesterification of acid esters of ethylene glycol and phthalic acid is a bimol. reaction. The rate constant at 150° is 0.00294, at 160° 0.00484, and at 170° 0.00784. Activation energy is 17,500 cal./mole. The rate constants vary with different proportions of reagents (above values are given for equimolar mixts.). Along with polyesterification, there proceeds a competing formation of simple esters. As the amt. of glycol in the mixt. is reduced, the conditions improve for reversal of the polyesterification reaction, which leads to increasing amts. of phthalic anhydride in the mixt.

G. M. Kosolapoff

7-27-54

SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye.; ZEYDLER, I.I.

Kinetics of the reaction of polyetherification of acidic esters of glycerin and phthalic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.7:736-742 JI '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasednogo zavoda.
(Etherification) (Glycerin) (Phthalic acid)

ZEIDLER, I.I.; SHKOL'MAN, M.E.

Kinetics of the reaction of polyesterification of di-ethers of glycerin and phthalic acid. Zhur.pril.khim. 26 no.8:840-847 Ag '53. (MLBA 6:8)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya Gulyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo zavoda.
(GA 47 no.22:11918 '53) (Esterification) (Ethers)

3

ZEYDLER, I. I.

Mechanism of alcoholysis of vegetable oils. B. K. Shkol'man, I. I. Zeydler, and N. M. Voroshilova (Lacquer and Paint Plant, Chelyabinsk). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 28, 1100-8 (1955).---Glycerolysis of linseed and cottonseed oils and of rosin was examined, both in open vessels and under inert atm. The normal glycerolysis process is complicated by side reactions which decrease the yield of monoglyceride and lower its HO no. These reactions are aided by high temp., time, the use of lightly polymerized oils, and losses of free glycerol. The main side reactions are: reversal of glycerolysis and formation of polyglycerols. Glycerolysis should be conducted in an app. with a reflux condenser to eliminate the loss of glycerol which aids the reversal of glycerolysis. Any means designed to lower the operating temp. and reduce the duration of reaction serve to improve the yield of monoglycerides. A long reaction time also aids polymerization of the oils. G. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

ZEYDLER, I. I.

Molecular weight as a function of the degree of polyesterification. I. I. Zeydler (Polytech. Inst., Chelyabinsk). *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 29, 82-84 (1956); cf. *CA*, 45, 7008a. —
 Differential equations, based on the kinetics of 2nd-order polycondensation processes are developed. On integration they are: $y = b - (mb - s)/m^2 - 1$ and $x = a - (na - s)/n^2 - 1$, where m and n are the no. of functional groups in the acid b and the alc. a ; s is the no. of functional groups condensed. s is detd. by a mass balance after titration of the remaining acid groups in the filtrate. This relation applies to processes the reactants of which contain only one type of functional groups: COOH , NH_2 , or OH . The no. of links in the polycondensate, f , each link corresponding to a mol. of acid or alc., is given as $f = l/(s - s)$, where $v = x + y$ and l is the no. of bonds. For the reaction between adipic acid and glycol (cf. Rafikov and Korshak, *CA*, 43, 4547c) $m = n = 2$, $1 - y = (2 - s)^2/4$ and $1 - x = (2 - s)^2/4$ and $f = (4 - s)/(2 - s)$. For mixts. of $mb/na > 1$, $s = s/na$, and when $mb/na < 1$, $s = s/mb$, where s is the degree of the completion of the reaction. The calcd. values agree with those obtained by expt. By means of these relations it is possible to det. the type of the polyester obtained in the presence of an excess of one of the reactants at any stage of the reaction. I. B.

M. A. YOUTZ
 accp:cs

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/6 Ophthalmology June 59

937. TREATMENT OF ANGIOMAS OF THE ORBIT - Przyczynek do leczenia naczynek oczodołu - Zeydler L. Klin. Chor. Oczu A.M., Łódź - KLIN. OCZNA 1958, 26/2 (203-208) illus. 3
Two cases are described. The treatment with X- or Ra-rays is superior to surgical intervention, and gives better results. Szmyt - Warsaw (XII, 5, 16, 18)

SOBAN'SKI, Ya. [Sobanski, J.]; SHOSLAND, V. [Szosland, W.]; ZEYDLER, L.
[Zejdler, L.]; ZHELAVSKA-RYBUS, Ye. [Zelawska-Rybus, E.]

Causes of the development of astereoscopy, its clinical symptoms
and treatment. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.7:203-207 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (rukovoditel' - prof. Ya. Soban'ski)
Meditsinskoy akademii v Lodzi, Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(STRABISMUS)

~~ZEYDLER, Lucyna~~

The treatment of angiomas of the orbit. Klin. oczna 28 no.2:203-208
1958.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr med.
J. Sobanski. Adres: Lodz, ul. Kopcinskiego 22, Klinika Chorob Oczu A.M.

(ORBIT, neoplasms,

angioma, x-ray ther. (Pol))

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases

angioma of orbit, results (Pol))

(ANGIOMA,

orbit, x-ray ther. & results (Pol))

SOBANSKI, J.; ZEYDLER, L.

Effect of physiological sleep on the intraocular pressure in latent glaucoma. Klin. oczna 28 no.3:323-331 1958.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Sobanski. Adres autora: Lodz, ul. Narutowicza 119.

(GLAUCOMA, physiol.

eff. of sleep on intraocular pressure in latent glaucoma (Pol))

(SLEEP, eff.

on intraocular pressure in latent glaucoma (Pol))

SOBANSKI, Janusz, prof. dr. med.; ZEYDLER-GRZEDZIELEWSKA, Lucyna;
GOETZ, Jerzy

On the treatment of intraocular malignant melanomas. Klin.
ocznia 35 no.2:367-371 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Sobanski).

ZEYDLER-ZBOROWSKI, Jan, mgr inz.

Evaluation of the needs of street and road lighting in cities
and suburban settlements. Wiad elektrotechn 30 no.9:307-309
S '62.

1. Energoprojekt, Poznan.

ZEYDLER-ZBOROWSKI, Jan, mgr. inz.

Road lighting problems in cities and suburban settlements.
Wiad elektrotechn 30 no.8:264-266 Ag '62.

1. Energoprojekt, Poznan.

MALOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; MESHKOV, Vadim Konstantinovich; ZHYDLINZON,
I.M., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[The control rooms of electric power systems] Dispetcherskie
punkty energeticheskikh sistem. Moskva, Gos. energeticheskoe
izd-vo, 1955. 271 p. (MIRA 8:3)
(Electric power distribution)

VEKSLER, V.I.; YEFREMOV, D.V.; MINTS, A.L.; VEYSBRYN, M.M.; VODOP'YANOV;
P.A.; GASHEV, M.A.; ZEYDLITS, A.I.; IVANOV, P.P.; KOLOMENSKIY,
A.A.; KOMAR, Ye.G.; MALYSHEV, I.F.; MOBOSZON, M.A.; NEVYAZHSKIY,
I.Kh.; PETUKHOV, V.A.; RABINOVICH, M.S.; GURCHINSKIY, S.M.; SI-
MEL'NIKOV, K.D.; STOLOV, A.M.

Ten Bev energy synchrocyclotron built by the Academy of Sciences
of the U.S.S.R. Atom. energ. no.4:22-30 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Cyclotron)

Card 1/2

U 18288-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001250

With a decrease in boron content, the level of internal

resistance increases, the higher the resistance of the

resistance and total

Card 2/2

BOLGOV, I.S.; AZHAZHA, V.M.; AMONENKO, V.M.; ZEYDLITS, M.P.

Revealing etch figures in nickel by thermal etching in vacuum. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18 no.4:553-557 O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut.

WAJS, K.; ZEYDLER-ZBOROWSKI, Jan, mgr inż.; LADZINSKI, Radosław, doc. dr

Review of technical publications. Przegl elektrotechn 40 no.12:
517-518 D '64.

L 31869-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)
 ACC NR: AT6013552 ETI IJE(c) (N) JD/HW/GD SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0053/0068

AUTHOR: Amonenko, V. M.; Azhazha, V. M.; Bolgov, I. S.; Zeydlits, M. P.; Ivanov, V. Ye.; Shapoval, B. I.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Influence of boron on the properties of nickel ⁶⁶₆₄
 B+1

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Vysokotemperaturnyye neorganicheskiye soyedineniya (High temperature inorganic compounds). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 63-68

TOPIC TAGS: boron, nickel, alloy, boron alloy, internal friction

ABSTRACT: The effect of boron concentration (0-0.1 wt %) on mechanical strength limit, relative elongation, and relative plasticity of nickel was examined at 25° and 600°C and also the temperature dependence of internal friction (Q^{-1}) for nickel containing 0.005-0.1% B was examined in the 20°-60°C range. Samples of nickel-boron alloys were prepared by fusing mixtures of H-O-grade nickel and NiB standard material in an electrical furnace. After 70-80% deformation for 4 hour at 400°C, the samples were held for 2 hours at 800°C. In general, boron had a beneficial effect on the mechanical properties of nickel. Specifically, boron was found to strengthen the alloy crystals and the intergrain boundaries within the alloy, to improve the internal grain structure and

Card 1/3

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ACC NR: AT6013552

to retard harmful recrystallization processes. The effect of boron on strength limit, relative elongation, and relative plasticity of nickel is shown in figure 1.

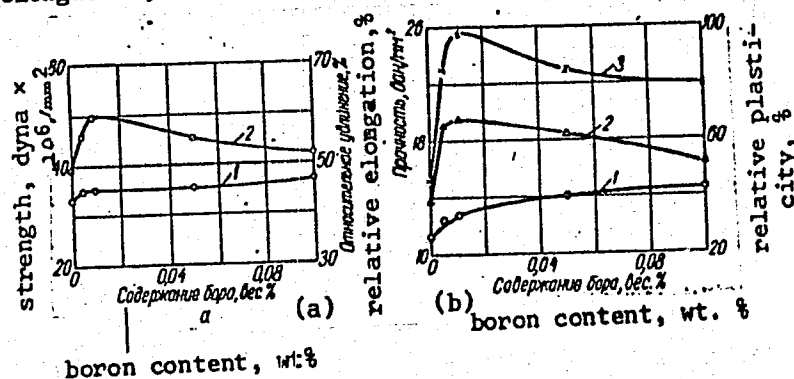


Fig. 1. The effect of boron on strength limit (1), relative elongation (2), and relative plasticity (3) of nickel at 25°C (a) and 600°C (b).

The temperature dependence of internal friction (Q^{-1}) of Ni-B alloys is given in figure 2. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

II 31869-66

ACC NR: AT6013552

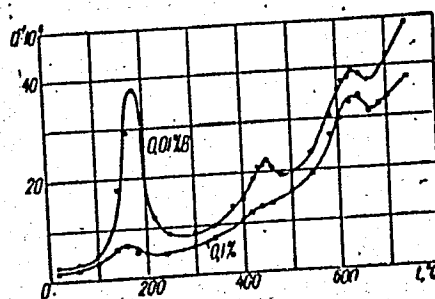
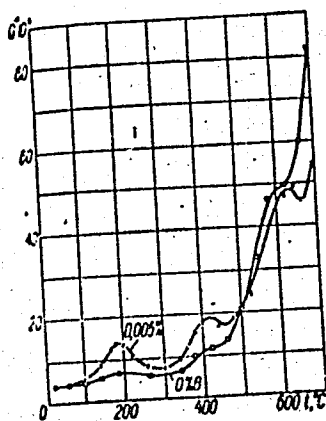


Fig. 2.

UB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/

ORIG REF: 012/

OTH REF: 001

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L 31870-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GD

ACC NR: AT6013553

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TITLE: Smelting in vacuo as a means of improving the mechanical properties of boron steels

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Vysokotemperaturnyye neorganicheskiye soyedineniya (High temperature inorganic compounds). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 69-75

TOPIC TAGS: boron steel, mechanical property, steel, ferrous metal, steel microstructure, chromium steel, nickel steel / EI437A steel, EI437B steel, EI403 steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of smelting (250°-1000°C) in vacuo and in air for 137-1300 hrs on relative elongation, impact, strength, and hardness of chromium-nickel steels containing from 0.4 to 3.0 wt % boron was investigated. EI437A (boron-free), EI437B (0.015 wt % B), EI403 (0.1-1.0 wt % B), and some specially prepared steels containing 2-3 wt % B were used as representative steel samples. It was found that the smelting of steels containing 2-3 wt % B results in a 1.5-2 fold increase in their plasticity. A 15-20% improvement in relative elongation characteristic and two-fold increase in impact strength result when high purity steel grades are smelted in vacuo. Greater improve-

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ments in mechanical properties of boron-containing steels were achieved by smelting in vacuo rather than in air. The effect of smelting in vacuo on strength and plasticity of EI437B steel on rapid breaking strength and relative elongation of EI437B is graphed. The effect of boron content on mechanical properties of EI403 steel is also graphed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 table.

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ZEYDLITS, P.M., FAINBERG, YA. B., SINELNIKOV, K.D. (U.S.S.R.)

Modifications of the Linear and cyclical Methods.
of acceleration

CERN-Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and Pion
Physics

Geneva 11-23 June 56
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ZEYDLITS, P. M.

SOV/4012

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.
Sessiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii
Trudy (Transactions of the Session on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy), Kiyev,
Izd-vo AN Ukrainskoy SSR, 1958. 188 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M. V. Pasechnik, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Editorial Board:
A. K. Val'ter, Academician, Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR, O.F. Nemets,
Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, M. V. Pasechnik, Doctor of Physics and
Mathematics; Ed. of Publishing House: T. K. Remennik; Tech. Ed.:
N. P. Rakhlina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists and scientific
personnel working in nuclear research.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection discuss linear proton accelerators,
electron accelerators, electrostatic accelerators, magnetron lenses, the
interaction of charged particles and neutrons with nuclei, the applications
of tagged atoms in physics research, and experimental methods. Some of the
articles are descriptions of already existing nuclear installations and ex-
perimental apparatus. No personalities are mentioned. There is a bibliog-
raphy of Soviet and non-Soviet sources at the end of most of the articles.

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